

The Wilmington Post.

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VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1881.

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WILMINGTON POST.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

Latest.

The Nihilists were marched to execution with drum and life, and detachments of troops surrounded the scaffolds. They kissed the cross and each other, and were firm but Rousakoff, who fainted at the last moment.

The triennial session of the Society of the Cincinnati closed the 8th. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: President, Gen. Hamilton Fish, of New York; Vice President, Gen. Wm. A. Irvine, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Gen. G. W. Harris, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary, Gen. R. F. Manning, of Maryland; Treasurer, Gen. Jno. Schuyler, of New York; Assistant Treasurer, Gen. Hermon Burges, of New York.

Heavy frosts in Texas, damaging cotton, and vegetables.

The advance sheets of Jeff. Davis' book are out.

There are 5,000 destitute persons in Dakota in consequence of the flood, and great suffering prevails.

General Garey, who recently died of kidney disease at his home in Edgefield, South Carolina, was more than an average lawyer, and with him dies the last hope of independence in South Carolina Democratic politics.

General Mahone says that the anti-Bourbon movement will carry Virginia this fall; that he gets news from Texas, Arkansas, the Carolinas and Florida endorsing his attitude.

There arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Key West, Minnesota, New Bedford, New Orleans, New York, Passamquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, during the month ended March 31, 1881, 48,234 passengers, of whom 44,125 were immigrants. Of these there arrived from England and Wales, 3,489; Scotland, 213; Ireland, 3,173; Germany, 19,397; Austria, 1,050; Sweden, 285; Norway, 879; Denmark, 415; Belgium, 65; France, 671; Switzerland, 1,965; Netherlands, 613; Italy, 1,010; Russia, 53; Poland, 461; Hungary, 857; Dominion of Canada, 8,642; China, 298; and from all other countries, 171.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—"It quite exceeds all our anticipations," said Secretary Windom to a Tribune correspondent this afternoon, referring to the prospect of success in refunding the called sixes. "I have offered to bet a hat," said a high Treasury official, "that we do not pay out ten millions in cash under the last call." "There are indications," said a third Treasury official, "that the movement will be like that when the four were sold; that it will become a rush before the limit expires."

Those Democratic Senators and Members of Congress from the south, who are fraudulently in their seats by the aid of shot-guns, tissue-balloons, lynch and bull dozing, show an ignorance worthy of a Modoc chief or the King of the Feejee Islands. Senator Brown of Georgia declares, that while there is no place but the south where there is really a free ballot and peacefulness at the polls, there are 139,000 disfranchised citizens in Massachusetts, who are made so by inability to read and write, pauperism and drunkenness. This language illustrates the colossal audacity of those braggers, who rode to their seats through bloody paths of shot-guns, rifle-clubs, and over dead bodies.

When God, smiting the first born of Egyptians, directed that the houses of the Israelites, whose doorposts were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb, be passed over, and thus saved the first born of Israel. The people of God instituted a feast of the passover. This feast came down all through the days from Moses to Solomon, and even to this day among the Hebrews. It also, after the death and resurrection of Christ, was adopted by the Apostles, the blood of Christ being in similitude of the paschal lamb.

The total number of all sorts of pupils in the civilized world, as shown by the United States Bureau of Education, amounts to 11,639,118 pupils. The largest pupillage is the United States, 7,873,185, and the smallest is British Columbia, 2,191. The next in number of pupils is France, 4,716,839; the next Prussia, 3,907,770; then England and Wales, 3,710,880; Japan, 2,162,962; Austria, 2,134,683; Italy, 1,981,617; Spain, 1,416,476; and Ireland, 1,051,617.

The damage to the steamboats, railroads, machine shops, and collars in Dakota, by the late gale, has been terrible.

JUDGE BUXTON.

J. T. Mearns, Clifton Ward, and E. W. Poul, publish a letter in the Wilmington Post, of April 10th, recommending Judge Buxton for the position of Judge of the United States Court of Claims, declined by Hon. S. F. Phillips. It is well known that Judge Buxton has made great sacrifices for the Republican party, and if they do not reward him for these, they will show themselves an ungrateful party. He has had much experience in the administration of justice in the courts of this state, and is well qualified for the position in question. We hope he will get it.—Fayetteville Examiner.

The change of Mr. Phillips from the Solicitor-Generalship to the Court of Claims, and his refusal to accept it, look everybody in this state by surprise. There was no chance for any concerted action, and we are not aware that any united movement whatever, has been made. Besides Mr. Phillips, to whom all feel kindly, there is Judge Buxton, whose elevation would give as much gratification to the liberal public heart of the state which he honors, as anybody, and more than a dozen Republican lawyers who are fit for the place. It would be a fitting thing if the President could see the propriety of putting Mr. Phillips on the supposed vacancy that is to occur on the Supreme bench, and then put Judge Buxton on the Court of Claims.

The kind words which we quote from our Democratic cotemporary mean more than may seem. There never was a political propriety, which would have been more appropriate, than to have made Judge Buxton Governor. If the circumstances were not hackneyed to permit his election as Governor, certainly we may believe that any suitable honor which the President might bestow on Judge Buxton, would gratify all people.

THE RENEWED EXODUS.

The exodus, which was stopped in a great measure by the long and cold winter has started again. A Memphis paper says: "The colored people of Louisiana, Texas, a few days since intending to settle in Kansas. Smaller parties are made up for emigration to other places." The charge that these colored laborers of the south have been persecuted by their country by northern enemies will hardly be believed. There is something radically wrong in the south, which makes the colored population willing to leave the homes to which they are attached, and endure the sufferings of the cold north, requires no argument. The movement is of their own choosing, and is like the emigration from the dynasties of the colored laborers of the world are seeking homes where they hope for personal liberty, and the right to live in peace under the law.

—Inter Ocean.

The colored people go north because they are cheated and defrauded out of their hard earnings; and bulldozed out of their political rights. The Inter Ocean need not be surprised if hundreds of thousands seek the cold climate of the north. These people had rather endure the cold of the north pole if they find warm hearts (as they believe and expect they will in the north) instead of suffering the cruel treatment longer they have had to endure from the cold-hearted demons of the south. Right here in this city of Wilmington, 1,030 of them were denied the privilege of voting for the man of their choice in November last. In Halifax county, 2,800; in Edgecombe county, 1,000; in Nash county, 250; in Anson county, 500, and in other counties of the state about 4,000, making at least 9,000 colored men bulldozed and defrauded of their political rights. Had they all voted North Carolina would have elected the full Republican ticket, and four Republican Congressmen. We advise the people of the North to receive these poor suffering people—they have big hearts, faithful and true.

THE MISSION TO MAYA.

Dr. Martin L. Delaney, of North Carolina, in the city, staying at 1715 K street. It is understood that Dr. Delaney is an applicant for the mission to Hayti, now filled by Mr. Langston, who it is said, wishes to be recalled. Mr. Delaney is a leading colored man in his state, of much ability, and it is claimed that he, being much darker than Professor Langston, will better represent the colored race.—Washington Special to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

And who is Dr. Delaney the leading colored man of North Carolina? We have never heard of this "leading" colored citizen of the Tar Heel State, but there are so many leading Republicans after an election, who are never heard of during the fighting days of the campaign, that we cannot place them all.

Those who wish the latest New York news, from a reliable Republican paper, should subscribe for the Tribune.

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars is available for the government dredging of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S PLAN.

THE REDEMPTION OF SIX PER CENT BONDS—MADE WITH CASH ON JULY 1, OR AN EXTENSION GRANTED AT 24 PER CENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces, to holders of 6 per cent bonds that the Department will pay those maturing on the first of July in cash, or, commencing on the 10th of May 1881, exchange 24 per cents.

The registered bonds issued in accordance with requests of holders of six per cents will bear a stamp expressing the fact that such bonds are continued during the pleasure of the government, with interest at the rate of 24 per cent per annum. Holders are required to pay transportation expenses on bonds to the Treasury. Registered bonds, issued as above, will be sent to them prepaid by registered mail unless they otherwise direct. The amount of six per cent bonds subject to payment or exchange, under the conditions above described, is \$10,251,550 coupon and \$155,438,850 registered; total, \$165,690,400. This does not include the "Oregon War debt," of which \$638,300 was outstanding April 1, 1881. This debt will be paid at maturity, July 1, 1881.

From assurances which he has already received, Secretary Windom is justified in believing that a very considerable proportion of the sixes will be presented for exchange under the terms of the call. The amount of sixes now deposited by National banks to secure circulation is about \$45,000,000. Probably most of these bonds will be exchanged; and the Secretary undoubtedly anticipates that many holders of the remaining sixes will prefer 24 per cent interest to their money. It is thought that \$100,000,000 in all may thus be taken care of. On the 1st of July the Secretary of the Treasury probably will be able to pay for \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 of bonds from the surplus revenue; and this amount will probably be sufficient to pay all the bonds presented for redemption at that time, provided \$100,000,000 shall have been exchanged. If this expectation should be realized the Secretary would still have at his command \$104,000,000 of four or four and a half per cent bonds which he might sell and with the proceeds begin to refund the sixes.

Whether, in case it shall be found necessary to sell bonds to meet demands under the call issued today, four or four and a half per cents will be sold is a question not yet decided, and regarding which the Secretary declines to express an opinion. When the matter was discussed in Cabinet the opinion was advanced that the option of redemption was a thing of much less importance in fact than the majority of Congressmen seemed to think. It was argued that whatever the length of time which a bond might have to run, its value—supposing the money market to remain unchanged—would constantly, although slowly, depreciate as it approached maturity, on the other hand, the premium which the government would receive would be so much money in hand for use, or might be put out of interest and be constantly increasing. It would therefore be within the power of the government at any time to take that premium, and add to it the par value of the bond, go into the market and buy bonds, paying something less than it had originally received for them. It is known that Secretary Windom entertained this view of the case, but this cannot be interpreted as a pledge of his intention to sell four per cents in the event that he finds it necessary to borrow money at all.

As to what will be done in regard to the sixes, nothing appears to be decided, and the general opinion is that that subject will remain undecided until Secretary Windom shall have an opportunity to forecast the result of his action of to-day. It may be that he will find it practicable not only to provide for all the sixes, but also to redeem or extend the sixes before Congress assembles next December. Secretary Windom expects that the effect of his policy as announced to-day will be conservative so far as the money market is concerned, and that no sudden contraction or expansion of the currency will result from it.

MR. FANNELL.

The able Irish leader, objects to the land bill as insufficient, and advises the Irish people to continue their organization for self protection. He believes they will yet succeed. He condemns the emigration movement, and wants the young people to remain in Ireland and build up their own country. Mr. Fannell is a statesman and leader. His advice and counsel should be well considered by the Irish people.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being saved by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it?—Expt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES LYING AGAIN.

We clip the following from the National Republican, a paper in every way reliable:

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

In the New York Times of yesterday is an editorial article headed "Mississippi Mail Scandal," which declares that the government and the people are being "swindled" by "unscrupulous contractors," who "seem to be at least indirectly in collusion with the postoffice officials." This is followed by a long string of pretended facts to sustain the libellous words above quoted. Having taken pains to obtain correct information from the records of the Postoffice Department, we are prepared to say—and we do positively assert—that every statement and suggestion of an injurious character contained in the Times' article is in reference to postoffice officials is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and the writer thereof cannot make good one word of it. The article bears the ear-marks of having been written in Washington. It is crammed with ignorance and malice, and the proprietors of the Times had better ascertain why their contributor so industriously busies himself to get up such false reports.

So it will be seen that the Republican knows the Washington Lying Editor of the Times, and many of the black-mailing articles are written by this fellow—he has been at it for years. He will abuse any person whom his employers desire blackmailed. That paper cannot stand longer such articles. They have been going from bad to worse for some time, and there is nothing left of it but the very essence of the slime of the vilest order of billingsgate.

The Republican papers of the state should be supported. The Carolinaian, at Elizabeth City; the State, at Greensboro; the American, at Stateville; the Republican, at Winston, and our own paper, the Post, at Wilmington. The Carolinaian is published in the rich corn country of the east. The State and the Republican are published in the very best tobacco country in the south. The American circulates among those good and rich farmers of the west. While the Post is published in the largest and most prosperous city in the state, and circulates with the rich wheat growers of the Cape Fear valley. Now, there is room for us all, and even for a good many more. We should all support each other, and the people should sustain us with their influence and financial aid. No man should be allowed to read a paper if he is too penurious to pay for it.

Personal.

Lieut. Gov. Hoskins of New York lies very ill.

The summer residence of Senator Rollins, at Rollinsford, New Hampshire, together with the surrounding buildings, were burned on Saturday week; it is thought by an incendiary. Loss \$10,000.

Prince Pierre Napoleon's death is announced. He is the third son of Lucien, the first Napoleon's brother.

Senator Carpenter's remains were only buried at Milwaukee on Sunday, under very imposing ceremonies.

Mr. Labouchere says that Mr. T. Bowles, who used to be editor of the London Vanity Fair, has been replaced by Lord Desart. Mr. Bowles aspires to Parliament and has thoughts of serving a Metropolitan constituency at the next general election.

It is said that ex-Judge Cloud desires a Judgeship in one of the Territories.

Senator Edmunds has returned from his southern tour in improved health. Secretary of State Blaine by advice of his physicians has gone to Old Point Comfort for his health.

Mrs. C. P. Spencer, the sister of Hon. S. F. Phillips, and the author of "The Last Ninety Days of the War," writes a pleasant letter from Washington for the Probationer, which is in the following patriotic style: Washington City looks a city worthy of its name, and worthy to be the capital city of a great nation. Surely we are a NATION. I observe that some of our best North Carolina papers repudiate that idea, but for myself I rather cling to it. If not a Nation what then? I believe in belonging to a Nation, the greatest on earth, in belonging to the best state that Nation owns, in belonging to the best town in that state, and to the best town and people in that county. This is one of my several creeds.

STATE NEWS.

Concord Register says: We are glad to hear that Mr. J. R. Neisler, late of Rocky River Factory, in this county, is about to start a new Cotton Factory recently built by a Company at Rock Hill, S. C. Mr. Neisler is one of the best manufacturers in the state, and is a skillful machinist.

The trial of Benj. Ivey, charged with being an accessory to the murder of E. M. Hicks, at Weldon, N. C., has been continued to the September term of Halifax Court. The murder was committed about fifteen months ago. After the murder Ivey made his escape, and remained at large until a few weeks ago, when he voluntarily surrendered himself.

Total crop of Pasquotank county: He places the corn crop at 250,000 bushels, valued at \$225,000. Cotton, 1,600 bales, \$75,000; wheat, 40,000 bushels, \$40,000; oats, 25,000 bushels, \$10,000; rice, 2,000 bushels, \$1,800; sweet potatoes, 100,000 bushels, \$25,000; Irish potatoes, 5,000 barrels, \$10,000; flax-seed, 12,000 bushels, \$11,000; peas, 15,000 bushels, \$2,000; sorghum syrup, 15,000 gallons, \$6,000. Total, \$684,200.

Newbern Nal Shell: Corn still continues to arrive in this city in vast quantities and day by day thousands of bushels are shipped over the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad for points in the interior. It is somewhat a reflection upon "the git up and git" of our merchants, that the entire corn trade of this city should be directed and controlled by a "foreign corporation" and it is equally complimentary to the energy of Wilmington that one of our gentlemanly merchants should compose such a "foreign corporation."

Gastonia Gazette: It snowed here on the 1st, and the thermometer was as low as 24 on the 2d, and it has been freezing cold every morning for several days. It has knocked spring poetry higher than a kite.—Col. Pope, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Air Line Railroad has stopped the sale of emigration tickets west. He holds the sensible idea that his best to keep the people here and not throw out inducements to run them away.—Put down in one corner of your memory for future use the fact that in the year 1900, February will have but twenty-eight days, although a leap year. This phenomenon occurs once only in two hundred years, and always in the odd hundred.—Two men from Lowell, Massachusetts, named Glenn, have bought land in Gaston and gone there to live.—Iron for the Narrow Gauge Railroad is coming in steadily every day now. Capt. Waddill informs us that he laid down ten tons last Wednesday in two hours and a quarter. The work will be pushed rapidly now till finished to the Central Railroad. "All aboard for Lincoln!"

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 11, 1881.

Editor Wilmington Post:

I have just received the Post, having previously read at Fayetteville, last Friday, the contemptible article in the New York Times. I was sure you would fight back, and I was more than anxious to see the Post. If the Bowers people in New York think they can run the country they are mistaken. If they think in New York that we can't see Tom Keogh through his red headed friend in the Times they are mistaken again.

If they think they can hurt a man like W. P. Canaday, who spends all he can make or borrow, to build up schools and Republicanism in the south, and who is stalwart to the backbone, they are again mistaken.

Wonder how much Republican literature the Times spreads forth before the southern people, except for pay? You are right, the Times cannot hurt you at home. In the Third Congressional District you are too well known and your noble work for the party is too well recognized by friends as well as Democrats, to be belittled by New York red-headed editors. "The Evening" will testify to that. —BRADEN.

HORE HILL, Cumberland Co., April 12th, 1881.

Editor Wilmington Post:

We desire to say that we endorse every word that appeared in your last issue, recommending Hon. R. P. Buxton for Judge of the Court of Claims. Judge Buxton has done much for the people of this country, and deserves well at the hands of all true Republicans. And as we have entire confidence in Garfield, we expect to see a good appointment tendered to R. P. Buxton, which event would be looked on with much gratification by us.

WARREN CARVER, JOHN MONTGOMERY, CHARLES JOHNSON, W. M. FROST, T. HAMILTON.

CITY ITEMS.

Danawick Superior Court convened last Wednesday.

Senator William Mahone will accept our thanks for public documents.

The fishing at Moore's Island has not proved very successful this season.

Three cat fish and two pairs of shad have been caught at Moore's Island during the spring.

The steamer North State has received her summer dress, and has taken her place on the line.

The ladies of St. John's Church are busy preparing for a grand festival to be given after Easter.

Gen. R. E. Colston is in this city on a visit. He is staying with his son-in-law, Mr. A. D. Lippitt.

Any of our city subscribers who fail to get their paper regularly, will please notify us at our office at once.

The Trustees of Carolina Lodge, No. 434, Knights of Honor, paid over to Mrs. W. E. Hill on Tuesday the benefit due on the life of her deceased husband.

The steamer Clinton, which sank at Mr. Springer's wharf some six weeks ago, has been raised and is again at work. Her repairs are not quite finished, but workmen are still engaged on her wood work.

Bill Mack and Daniel Middleton, while engaged in transferring the truck of the sleeping car were severely injured on Wednesday last. Their injuries are in no way considered dangerous. Middleton may lose his arm, but hopes are entertained of saving it.

Rosenthal's stock of new boots, shoes and slippers excel anything ever brought to the Wilmington market. He keeps the very best goods of Northern or European markets afford. Don't fail to examine before buying elsewhere.

There has been several alarms of fire during the past week, but there was no very great amount of damage done. Capt. Jno. L. Boatwright's residence on the corner of Fourth and Orange streets was damaged to the extent of about \$600. Other houses which were on fire during the week were damaged but very little.

A gentleman who lives in East Florida, on St. John's river, had an orange tree which bore 12,000 oranges, and there were many which bore 10,000, which bring 5 cents apiece. There are groves in Florida which yield their owners \$40,000 per year. A tree bearing 6,000 oranges weighs 3,440 pounds.

At the annual meeting of the Produce Exchange held on Tuesday, the following officers were elected:

President—R. E. Calder.
Vice President—Roger Moore.
Board of Managers—A. Martin, C. H. King, B. F. Hall, E. P. Pashan, Thos. E. Bond.

Inspectors of Election—Oscar Pearsall, John D. Woody, G. J. Boney.

GOVERNOR WORTH.—The steamer Worth has been raised and is now on the Marine Railway in this city. She was brought down the river under steam. The main hole which caused her to sink was 7x12 inches, and was in her bows. Her upper wood work is entirely gone, though her engine and machinery is but very little damaged.

THE FOUR FRENCHES.—In addition to Mr. Geo. R. French, Sr., long time a citizen here, now in his 80th year, there are now visiting him, Mr. Asa L. French, who is in his 81st year; Mr. Stephen A. French, in his 78th year, and Mr. J. B. French, in his 76th year. The aggregate age of the four brothers is 315. Mr. A. P. French, the elder, resides at Mansfield, Mass., and S. A. and J. B. French reside in Fall River, Mass. Their visit will probably extend a month. It is rare that four brothers are seen of age so advanced, and bearing in their appearance such evidence health and vigor. Indeed, they are four "fine old country gentlemen."

A Birmingham, Ala., paper has been received in this city containing some news relative to the shooting of the late Thomas C. Harris at that place on the night of the 2d inst. The paper states that Mr. Harris was shot by one Larry L. Barry while in his bed room. Barry was arrested and is now in jail. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by the accused, and that the shooting was premeditated and diabolical and not an accident as claimed by Barry. Mr. C. M. Martin, a brother of the deceased has been to Birmingham and learned that his brother's murderer was on a drunken spree when the fatal shooting was done. The deceased refused to drink with Barry, which seemed to be the provocation of the murderous assault.

DEATH OF HENRY OHLANDER.—The many friends and acquaintances of the gentleman whose name heads this article, and who was highly esteemed in this community, were pained to hear of his death, which occurred at the Commercial Hotel, in this city, on yesterday morning, of erysipelas in the head. The deceased was born in Wulfsdorf, North Germany, and came to this country in 1850 and for a few years lived in the city of Charleston, from which city he removed to Wilmington about 27 years ago, where he has since resided and been in business pursuits. During the late war he served in the Confederate army in the cavalry branch of the service. At the time of his death he was Treasurer of the Howard Relief Fire Engine Company, of which organization he has been a member for the past 30 years. The deceased was known for his honesty and probity of character, and many are the real friends who will this morning pay the last sad tribute to his memory, sorrow over his early death, and remember with pleasure the days when he moved in their midst. "Peace to his ashes."

DIED.—In this city yesterday morning, of erysipelas, Henry OHLANDER, a native of Wulfsdorf, Germany, aged 52 years and 11 months. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Commercial Hotel, from thence to St. Paul's Lutheran Church; thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCROFULA

CANCER REMEDY

Will be sent to any part of the country, by forwarding \$3.00 to Prof. Wm. A. Moore, corner Front and Mulberry streets, Wilmington, N. C. I refer to the following endorsements:

Darwin's Landing, Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 7, 1881.

I had been suffering with Hydrops as I Kidney disease for the last 35 years, and it seemed impossible for me to get cured, but I tried a bottle of Prof. Wm. A. Moore's Laxative and Free of Life, and it cured me entirely; and I feel it my duty to recommend it most highly for these complaints.

DAVID PEARSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 20, '80.

To whom it may concern:—

This is to certify that I had been afflicted with a very bad cancer on the ball of my foot for fifteen years, which some called "Selling Cancer." I tried the doctors here and abroad, and they never could cure it. I finally tried a Salve prepared by Prof. Wm. A. Moore of this city, which, I am most happy to state, has healed it up entirely, and I do most earnestly recommend it to any one with like affliction.

ALFRED VANAMRIGE.

Witness: J. W. WHITNEY.

Wilmington, N. C., March 4, 1881.

Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: The bottles of Tree of Life Salve and Laxative I bought of you, certainly has effected a great cure in my case. It saved my life. Before I procured your medicine, I was bedridden as an infant. Could not walk a step. My limbs and one foot were terribly swollen, discharging a few bottles of your Tree of Life, Laxative and a few boxes of your Salve, it has made me a new man, and my health is now entirely restored. My limbs were in this condition for 17 years, and I never was so relieved until I got your medicine. I receive much pleasure in telling you this. I recommend it to persons with like affliction.

NABY E. WHITE.

Witness: SALLY HENDERSON, PETER WHITE.

Cure of an ulcerated sore foot of seven years standing.

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1881.

Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: My health for seven years was miserable, caused by a sore foot. I was advised to try your medicines, and after taking six bottles of your Tree of Life, and five of your Laxative, and using five bottles of your Salve, I found, that my health was rapidly returning, and I am now able to walk and stand, and most cheerfully recommend your Tree of Life, Laxative and Salve, to all who have complaints of this character. My foot is entirely well, and I can walk on my foot as well as before I was afflicted.

MRS. MARY McNEILLY.

Witness: T. M. MILLER, Deputy Sheriff New Hanover Co.

Cure of a bad case of Scrofula on the face.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 10, 1881.

Prof. Moore—Dear Sir: I think it a duty to tell you and my friends that I am suffering, to make known the wonderful effects your medicine has done for me. Having all who are troubled with humors in their blood, will give it a trial. I am confident, from practical experience, that it persons will follow the directions, and give it a fair trial, that it will cure any one that has disease of like character. I suffered with Scrofula for 19 years. The pain was so great, that I could not sleep, and in agony all the time. I used to think if I did not see every remedy, and let my pain, that was the very one to cure me, I lost at last the angel appeared in your great medicine, and I am most happy to state your medicine have done the work for me. It is a great blessing, and I am now free from the disease as I was before. I was taken with it.

JOHN C. DAVIS.

Witness: J. C. MILLER, J. H. DAVIS.

THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES.

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHARINE McNEILLY, of Bladen County, who was cured of the shooting of the late Thomas C. Harris at that place on the night of the 2d inst. The paper states that Mr. Harris was shot by one Larry L. Barry while in his bed room. Barry was arrested and is now in jail.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by the accused, and that the shooting was premeditated and diabolical and not an accident as claimed by Barry. Mr. C. M. Martin, a brother of the deceased has been to Birmingham and learned that his brother's murderer was on a drunken spree when the fatal shooting was done. The deceased refused to drink with Barry, which seemed to be the provocation of the murderous assault.

REMOVAL OF LAW OFFICE.

I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE to the north of the city, and will be found at the residence of Mr. J. H. DAVIS, on the corner of Front and Mulberry streets, Wilmington, N. C. I refer to the following endorsements:

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1881.

Now, all the while all our Democratic politicians, with very few ex-

Is there a colored sheriff in North Carolina? Is there a colored Clerk of the Superior Court in the state? Have not the colored people always dignified the offices when they have large majorities? If there are two members of the legislature from a county that has a large colored majority they send one white and one colored; they give all the important elective positions to white men; they have never drawn the color line. In the Second Congressional District they sent a white man to Congress while they have 10,000 majority. In the third judicial district, where there are upwards of 12,000 majority they elected a white man Judge, and a white man Attorney General. In all these things, we are told that they

prior to the war, they were to be bonds for 25 per cent, but for all portion of the carpet bag debt which they admitted ought to be paid, there was a small portion of the debt which they proposed to pay 15 per cent. That is the nature, as I understand it, of

The bondholders were by no means Shylocks in this case, and they were willing to offer a settlement of \$10,000,000, which would have cost the state of North Carolina about \$10,704,691. The state was able to pay the interest on this loan, and is able to do it to-day; and a

Mr. Kellogg. The Senator from North Carolina a moment since made me a distinct question. He asked me if I understood him aright, what I would feel dishonored if I were to do that amount and that only which the creditor was willing to accept. I certainly would. If he had my note in his hand, and he had said to me that note upon its face specified a certain amount, and he had said to me that I declared by the terms of the note to be due him for a consideration received, I should feel bound to pay

principal and even a reduced interest, to accept your repudiation of the loan. Do you see

...their
role of
ing or
not call
yesterday, and they are from
less to confusion and doubt
on the dollar. These are heads
(Continued on third page.)

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1881.

EXPOSURE OF DEMOCRATIC TRICKS.

ALEX. M'CLURE IN THE SOUTH—HOW THEY CAJOLED HIM—NEVER SO FAULTLESS A CLASS OF OFFICERS—M'CLURE'S VISIT A FRAUD—RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH—GEN. GARFIELD PROOF AGAINST THEIR SCHEMES.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 21, 1881.

EDITOR POST: The Democratic editors are parading McClure's letters and editorials in the Philadelphia Times, on the South, and they are evidently very much delighted with his foul slanders and wholesale abuse of Federal officers. These letters have been copied into almost every southern Democratic newspaper, and have furnished a text for many a characteristic Democratic sermon.

He was, of course, welcomed everywhere by Democrats, particularly by the office seeking portion of them (which, by the way, is the big end of the party), and by that class of politicians that infect the offices, reading rooms, and bars, particularly the latter, of our hotels. These eminently useful citizens are always on the look out for an opportunity to ventilate their political opinions; and nothing delights them more than to find a "Yankee" of any prominence who will believe them. It was, doubtless, from such as these that he learned that the "one supreme need of the south is a thoroughly honest and capable civil service." It was by Democratic politicians and editors that he was feted and lionized; every where in the south they alone had his ear; every where he saw and heard but one side of the story. Every where, at all times and upon all occasions—in season and out of season—the average Democratic office seeker or politician is ready with his oft repeated story of the patient, long-suffering and lamb-like gentleness of southern Democrats, their great and overbearing love for the Union, their anxiety for the material prosperity of the south (which they have ever done to advance it), and their burning desire to clasp hands across the bloody chasm. But they are prevented from all these praiseworthy and patriotic wishes by these dreadful and Republican office-holders. What a terrible lot we must be to so successfully intimidate such a vast number of pure and wise patriots.

The condition of the public service flatly contradicts his statements as to the character and practice of Federal officers. Every one knows that the United States treasury is overflowing, that the revenues of the Government are collected and disbursed with an honesty, efficiency and ability never before equalled. Every one knows that the mail service was never before so honestly and efficiently managed in all its departments. Losses by mail are almost unknown. Defalcations a thing of the past—a tradition of Democratic times—when it usually took about a week to get a letter or paper here from New York, and one letter in nine was lost. During the four years ending June 30, 1880, about four hundred and sixty millions of dollars were collected by the Internal Revenue officers, and without the loss of a single dollar, and at an average cost of less than four cents on the dollar. There are in the United States one hundred and twenty-six collectors, and about eight hundred deputy collectors. The collections of so vast a sum, by so many men, without loss, is unprecedented in history.

McClure's visit is, probably, part of a plan of the Democrats to secure the offices; his reward to be that his paper is to be made the great paper of the south. The average southern Democrat believes that all northern editors can be purchased with money alone, much more easily than with money, fame and influence. It was the hope of obtaining the federal offices that gave life and vim to the Democratic party in the south, (whatever may be said to the contrary of the Democrats) cared much more for the success of Hancock than for all their other candidates, state and county, because of the patronage of the office of President. And this causeless tirade against the federal officers in the south, this newborn solicitude for the good of the civil service, this prostitution of some of the so-called independent press, and its employment in the attack upon the officers of the government in a manner that seems to identify the taint of its purchasable quality; in one instance, at least, are parts of a last effort, a desperate attempt and last despairing grab at the offices.

Exhibitions of the "ruling passion strong in death," like so many others he must needs prophesy about the future of the south. If his observations have been as superficial and one-sided as his conclusions as false in other things as on the political condition of the south, his prophecy is as worthless as Mother Shipton's, and his trepidation about the dividing of the white vote. It remains to be seen whether these men can, by their frenzied sympathy to the man they denounced unmercifully as a perjurer and bribe-taker

deserving of the penitentiary in consequence of wholesale lying, and a constant turgid stream of slander, deceive that man whom they could not beat, and secure that for which they pant, "as the heart pants for the water-brook."

President Garfield has never yet been found wanting in wisdom. He has proved himself equal to every emergency and every undertaking. He knows the south and is well acquainted with the Democratic party and its methods. They will fail to deceive him as they failed to defeat him. He will give the country a capable and honest civil service, without the aid or advice of the Bourbon Democracy, and they will take up the thread of their abuse of him where they left off.

VINDEN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1881.

EDITOR POST: I send you a clipping from the Washington Star of to-day, which I hope you will read and publish, to show who are trying to control the patronage in the "tar heel" state. Our friend Harris seems, from this view, to be willing to compromise for a very small place, and I want every colored man in our State to know what course he is taking. We looked upon him as our leader, and wanted to put him forward for an office of honor and profit; he has "give in," and is now trying to get a little deputy collectorship by tying on to Tourgee's coat tail. As a colored man, I know I represent the views of every colored man in Washington in condemning the course of Harris in his surrender to the enemy. While Harris was making a bold canvass in North Carolina last campaign, Tourgee was up north enjoying the cool waters of Saratoga springs, and advising the people of the north that nothing could be done in the south to aid the cause of Republicanism. It is well known that he used his influence to prevent a single dollar or a speaker from being sent south, or to North Carolina. But now he is trying to control and boss appointments to be made in our state. Harris has claims on the administration from the fact that he is a leading man in the state; from the further fact that he made a splendid canvass for Faxon and Garfield; and still, from another fact, that he assisted in placing Gen. Garfield before the country as the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Is he to surrender all this to a man who has left the State, for the sake of being appointed a lackey boy for Col. Young?

The Star says: NORTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENTS—JUDGE TOURGEE HAS SOMETHING TO SAY IN THE MATTER.

"The nomination of ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, for postmaster at Raleigh, which was sent to the Senate some days ago, was yesterday withdrawn, and the name of John Nichols has been submitted for the postmastership. This change was accomplished mainly by Judge Tourgee, author of 'A Fool's Errand' who formerly resided in North Carolina, and he is familiar with the character of the federal officials there. Gov. Holden was impeached by the Democrats, and has held the postoffice for some years. Harris, a colored man, began recently to work for the place, and a quarrel, which led to a split among the Republicans of that state, resulted. It is said that Judge Tourgee advised the President to recall Holden's nomination and appoint Nichols, on the ground that the latter is an excellent man, a popular citizen, and that no objection could be urged to him. Nichols has been deputy collector of revenue at Raleigh, is master of the Masonic lodge there, and was a confederate soldier. Harris, as soon as he learned that he could not get the post office, made application for the deputy collectorship to be made vacant by Nichols when he takes the postoffice. It is also said, on the authority of North Carolinians, that Judge Tourgee advised the President to sweep out all the 'old Grant gang' of federal officers in North Carolina who have been in office for years, and appoint in their places the most respectable and popular Republicans in the state."

"Upon what meat has this, our leader fed, that he has grown so great?" I will keep you posted as to matters among our North Carolina bosses.

A NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12th, 1881.

EDITOR POST: Your paper is at hand to-day, containing a very light attack on the Times. I say light, because you can strike the miserable sheet and its correspondents some harder blows than you have yet done. But, after all, the Times is only being used by a certain North Carolina Republican who desires to break Mr. Canaday down, and wants some one else to do it for him. The car-marks are too plain—he can't hide himself—we all know him, and he is doing it through his hireling, a man by the name of Currell. The fact is the light is made on Mr. Canaday because he was a Sherman man; because he stood with General Garfield at Chicago, opposing the third term, and finally voted for Gen. Garfield as the nominee of the convention. When the North Carolina delegation was going to vote as a unit for General Garfield, this man came rushing down from the front and compelled five of the delegates to vote for Grant. He has at all times since been foremost in keeping up a faction fight in North Carolina, here in Washington. He doesn't stand about the manner of his attacks on

leading Republicans of the state—the greater the lying slander the more he enjoys it. It is well known here that he will go to the leading men of the country, in confidence, and slander the best men from the Old North State. That is his way of dealing with an enemy—everybody knows it. And now he is using the Times for the same purpose.

Mr. Canaday is too well known in Washington, and by the leading men here, to be injured by such attacks. He stood by the Sherman and Blaine combination, and succeeded in defeating the third term. And now he will be supported by those whom he aided in reaping the great victory.

A MOUNTAINEER.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 8, 1881.

Mr. Editor: I congratulate you in your reply to the New York Times, wherein that paper attempts to ruin the influence of three of the best working Republicans in three southern states. North and South Carolina and Alabama do not belong to the New York state politicians in whole, if they do in part. If the Times cannot control its own party—whether in cleaning the streets of the city, or at Washington in the make-up of cabinets for Presidents—this very Times is unhappy, and they say it "grows." I remember when, in 1875, this Times was so anti-Grant and anti-southern Republican that we all quit it (and Harper's Weekly) in disgust. Then, to our surprise (we remember we were surprised), in April, 1879, this Times started a big crusade over the country hunting for and manufacturing a third-term sentiment. Compare the moral tone of the Times of 1875 and 1876 to its whine for prestige and influence in 1880 and 1881.

O, tempora! O, mores!

The Times must be a "ring" organ. Yes, a regular "New York," "Tweed," "Kelley," "Conkling," or "any other man's" ring paper, whose favor it wants to curry, or whose vices it wants to sop. Grant or anti-Grant, that's what the Times is. The southern people know their friends, for they have had a long and bitter fight for recognition at the north—fighting these long years and spending our little earnings the courts and at the banks, for a borrow to fight again.

It becomes a great paper to be little southern Republicans because they stand by such men as John Sherman, who is charged with standing by an honest citizen in the southern states, rather than stand by a President who in his namby-pamby style, turned us first over to the mercies of the enemy. The southern states were Republican when Grant was elected, and but for John Sherman, and other Republicans, they would have all been counted against the Republicans when Hayes was elected, and when Grant was the office of President. Everybody knows that. Gen. Grant came well nigh turning over the country to the Democrats—both in Congress as well as in the executive departments.

We knew Gen. Grant could not be elected, hence we preferred the nomination of some other great Republican who would not carry the third-term innovation in a close election.

No "Sherman man" has yet criticized Grant, as the Times has in the past. We love the ex-President. We honor him as our first citizen; but we despise Times servers.

Yours truly,

PALMITO STATE.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die."

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my George—I know hops are good."—Salem Post.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

April 9.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market was dull and nominal, the last sales being at 37 1/2 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was weak at \$1 45 for Strained and \$1 50 for Good Strained, with nothing doing.

TAR—Market was firm at \$1 55 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1 50 for Hard, and \$2 50 for Soft, with sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market was quiet and steady, with small sales on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 6 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 7 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 8 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Low Middling | 9 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Middling | 11 1/2 | cts | lb |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Cotton | 46 bales |
| Spirits Turpentine | 57 casks |
| Rosin | 389 bbls |
| Tar | 299 bbls |
| Crude Turpentine | 75 bbls |

April 11.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 35 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at that price; closing quiet.

ROSIN—The market opened dull and nominal, but later 500 bbls Strained changed hands at \$1 40 and 1,000 do Good Strained at \$1 42 per bbl, being

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DR. HARTER'S PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Dr. Harter's Blood Purifier is a preparation of Ferrous and Potassium Salts, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, and is the most reliable and safe remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, and all other skin diseases, and is the best remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES IRON TONIC

DYSPEPSIA

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DYSPEPSIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CHOLERA, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctor's bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

a decline on last reports of 5 cents on the former and 7 1/2 cents on the latter grade.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 60 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1 50 for Hard, \$2 50 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady, with sales reported of 30 bales low grades at from 4 to 6 cents per lb. The following were the official quotations of the day:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 6 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 7 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 8 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Low Middling | 9 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Middling | 11 1/2 | cts | lb |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Cotton | 21 bales |
| Spirits Turpentine | 48 casks |
| Rosin | 252 bbls |
| Tar | 114 " |
| Crude turpentine | 62 " |

April 12.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quiet at 36 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at \$1 40 for Strained and \$1 42 for Good Strained, without transactions to report.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1 50 for Hard \$2 50 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with small sales reported on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 6 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 7 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 8 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Low Middling | 9 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Middling | 11 1/2 | cts | lb |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Cotton | 75 bales |
| Spirits turpentine | 187 casks |
| Rosin | 1491 bbls |
| Tar | 389 " |
| Crude turpentine | 319 " |

April 13.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull and nominal, with sales later of 50 casks at 35 cents per gallon, closing dull.

ROSIN—The market was dull at \$1 37 1/2 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained, without transactions to report.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1 50 for Hard, \$2 50 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 6 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 7 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 8 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Low Middling | 9 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Middling | 11 1/2 | cts | lb |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Cotton | 19 bales |
| Spirits turpentine | 32 casks |
| Rosin | 516 bbls |
| Tar | 220 bbls |
| Crude turpentine | 49 bbls |

April 14.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull and nominal, with sales later of 60 casks at 34 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market opened dull at \$1 37 1/2 for Strained and \$1 40 for Good Strained, with sales later in the day of 2,000 bbls Strained and Good Strained at \$1 40 per bbl.

TAR—The market was firm at \$1 60 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1 50 for Hard, \$2 50 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported on a basis of 10 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|----|
| Ordinary | 6 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Ordinary | 7 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 8 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Low Middling | 9 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Middling | 10 1/2 | cts | lb |
| Good Middling | 11 1/2 | cts | lb |

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